

SE 1048TITUTIOS-STATE RIGHTS HMOND WHIC TUBIDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1862.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

tillers on business must be undirested to the "Editor The is a rule of long standing, ought to be known to a all in no case be departed from. Obtainly notices smooth to these are charged for as adominancests.

We consist underlishe to return relected on

## adjaurament of the Legislature.

The mening of the Legislature of Virginia was a formulate as it was fortuitous. It has come at the proest to rebuke the descriton of Congress. a core, and to animate the people to the determined a warring, gince that of 1776, has affected more in a

of, provided for the reorganization of the milit ried an army of volunteers and placed a comp er-l at its head; they have recommended Co to make the common currency a legal tender, an - d the States to guirantee the Confederate bons for the prescurion of the war. Besides, they have t, supped, slept an i legislated with calmness taide wealing gustoms fever, and thereby set a salutar a mole to pervoce stavemen and borger w - step their trunks proked and their affairs in "light

We can send this Legislature to their constituents a

we will be the state of the sta udation. The Governor has demonstrated gree of c urage and devotion to duty in the highest gr e to orable to himself and the Commonwealth.

We are gratified at the cordiality which has market the co-operation of the two governments, and have taken one sion to applied the President's declaration that he had never any intention to abandon Virginia.

Whatever may be the provocation to occasional crit felsen, we thank Hesven that it has vouchsafed harmon to our councils and the promise of energy and intrepidty to these appointed to lead our troops to battle.

## British and Vankce Invasions of Virginia.

His ory repeats itself with such fidelity that but for the act that the incredulity of rulers is an invariab feature in the programme, mankind would always app'y the errors of the past to the improvement of the primin

The identity of situation and circumstances which a empany the invasions of the British and that of the Y nkee pirates who have landed to ravage our countr and reduce us to bondage, is such that we reproducsome of the incidents of the former, leaving our readers supply the unhappy counterpart from their own know

is identity of incidents is so remarkable that not ing exerpt a constitutional improvidence, or a total wan of surpcion, could find Virginia again a victim of th same pretexts—contending against the same odds-menaged by the same dangers, and suffering from the m fire s-as when she first took upon herself the a

on of her liberties.
We must crossle ourselves that the emergency ha rer wed the same wirtues which signal and our aness or and tope that Providence may deem us equally descri-

We said a summary of the points of resemble ion of the present it is intended to illus

1. The defenceless conditions of our ocean and river The great resemblance of the British and Yat

The difficulties of resisting an enemy having con m do' the water communications of lower Virgini 5) The wanton destruction of buildings and crops—the secure of tobacco-the theft of negroes and other proper y-be an enemy professing to restore law and old

ar on in a revolted State.

4 The unprovided condition of our soldiers and the axy limoy of the enemy in all the arm and implemen-

5 The bravery of our soldiers in spite of the formid ble force with which they have had to contend.

& The pressure of taxistion and the patriotism with 7 The extraordinary and unnecessary depreciation of

S. The courage with which the women of Vi

endured the horrors of war, which drove them from 9 The characteristic meanness with which the Yau

oft those who had fought their battles from Busten to Brandy sine to struggle unaided against a common 10 The feet that foreign intervention did not avail

to project V rg nis from injury, and that she at last ow a ber deliverance to her own indomitable determi-\_. I've \_ot to submit.

11 To great fact that courage and virtue, though op was dog nower, cannot be subdued, but will "enthe all using " and conquer every obstacle.

A RAG S PROM THE BLAND PAPERS DESCRIPTIVE OF THE

We u. \* be n propering in the best manner that we so unset the storm that is brewing against us in the storm that the brewing against us in the storm that the brewing against us in the storm that the brewing against us in the storm that for exercions, unassisted by our secretions, will not be sufficient to oppose the old developed or our exemise. We want clother, a continuous tenus, and many other important tenus. I cannot recken much upon the ten millions of particle, now issuing by order of this Assembly. It will puls was take a vision in the first instance, and remain a few wards a poisonous medium, obstructing future operation. Yet, in our present situation, we must have branch many to execute to oppose the enemy. It is detenting the raise 3000 men for the war by 10,000 dolors bounty, and a negro at the end of the war. If this does not not show a draft is to take place.—R. H. Lee, Robertud, Dec. 15, 1780. BALLINE INVASION OF WINGINGS IN 1780-81.

the current country of the same day they debarked troops and Portanous this place and Richmond; but possibly they may not make their advances this place and Richmond; but possibly they may no make their advances this place and Richmond; but possibly they may no make their advances this way until they shall have form of Ports nouth, Corany Island and Norfolk. Should this diday take place, we may be able to collect a numer-

But should they immediately come up by water, we must fall an early prey to their rapaciousness and cruelty. In case of their near approach to this place, I propose to send off my negroes, and whatever clee can move without carriage, and endeavor to defend the soil with the rest of my countrymen. This stroke has been impending over our heads so long, that it must be matter of surprise to all the world that we should again be found in a defenceless state."—Col. Banister, Peteraburg,Oct. 1780.

"I also informed you that I had paid in this county six hundred and odd pounds as your proportion towards the nire of a seldier; since which I have had a demand upon men from Am-lia for £524 14:71. On your account, and £1,435 12. On my account for the same purpose. Such ins. 1 onleve will soon reduce the most opicent fortune on a livel with the inferior class of people. But stough of this disagreeable suffice. We have had an account from the South that Smatter and Morgan have shad an ergagement with the chemy, this they had killed 150, and taken \$10 prisoners, with 1500 and of arms. First news, I am informed, occarboned great rejiding in & chemical set Monday, so I suppose it may be depended in. "You may assure y unself that I shall do everything for your interwe; though these domands for address, added to other taxes, will purally me much. I shall not purchase work-horses for your quarter if it be approached. I also informed you that I had paid in this county six all not purchase work-horses for your quirter if it be onesible to avoid it, being asked the other day a thou and pounds for a horse not more than thirteen and a at leaves high."—Mr. Bland to his son Col. Bland, Oct. 1780.

I will give you a sketch of the money I have to pay i will give you a sketch of the money I have to by the re 700 and odd pounds to pay for my tax of last rear in Prince George besides, and your and my tax in Amelias, the small do not know. I have likewise 2,000 and odd pounds of my own and yours, the amount 3,800 and edd pounds to pay in Prince George for the premisers were hereids, the tobacco tax, for the payment of these I shall be trader the recensity of disposing of some

this fonce p. ce.d.d to Richmend with the utmost rapidity, unopposed by a single man. Arriving at this new most i, they described in public buildings and such mand public stores as the supineness of those to show their care was committed had loft in the way to be ensury. They then went to Westham, and blew up the frundry and its appuricances, but did not cross the every, which was very practicable, as there were at Manousire of ty about forty militia. They went up the appointance to a place called the Bakebouse, where they captured all the tobacco-laded vessels, but were cooliged, by two companies of my militia, to abandom them, and preceed to this Point, where the succeeding light they were so severely cannonaded that they remarked to the first, after being a good deal mattered, and feeling a captain and some men.—Cot. Banister, Jim. 1781

Lust Saturday, a fleet of the enemy's entered the Bay numbers and what they intend, I have no ser is their design known. If they attemp into the country by land I fixter mysel ov will meet with a spirited opposition from the militis, they turned out on the last invasion with great readithey turned out on the set invasion with great war-se. If they propose coming up the James river with ps, there is nothing to oppose them.—Mr. Bland, to Col. Bland, January 8, 1781.

On the 81, [Jan. 1781,] Patsey Banister received a On the 81, Jan. 1781.) Parsey Banister received a steter from her mother, acquainting her that the enemy as coming up James river, supposed to be declined for accessions or Richmond. Your sister had then been ut five days mother of her last child. [The late H. St. i. Tucker.] The eventy that right landed at Hoods, of which being apprised early next morning, and hearing hat they had marched as far as Bladd's ordinary in

that they had marched as far as Blatifs ordinary in their way to Petersburg I came to the resolution, whatever might be the consequence, to remove your sister out of the way of danger, if possible, on the 3.h. This resolution was carried into execution, and we abandoned flatous and all our effects to their fate. "Since thes severa [10 us in Virginia,] very serious wints have turned up. The French did not, as you suppose, bring a single article of military stores for us, nor conder us the smallest service by their battle with the soluble flate. [off Newport B. I] to thaving attempted flast: [off Newport R. 1 ] not having attempte throw in any succes of land the state; their ac-in at sea, went safely into post at R. ode Island, and I prome there remain [they saided to ill ston to refit, ] as not his reinforcements there, and obtained for his na-d his reinforcements there, and obtained for his na-d mak farigued soldiers all kinds of reireshments.— d in this Name we are valided by a reinforcement of fore than 1900, which added to our present opponents ill augment their army to near 4,000 and appointed Great Bridge, which may be maintained with e Great Bridge, which may be maintained with a garrison from its natural and now artificial gth. Basking shicoted these purposes, which are their completion, they may send detachments up un-reconstructs and annoy and desolate the country. B master, April, 1781.

30. Wednesday the 24.1 April, 1781, the Eritish, about 2.5.10, came up the river at a time when the were at did observed to about 1,000. They ap

ed Petersburg by the way of my Whitehaupun-where they halted in the heat of the day and re-d, then proceeded at about 2 o'clock of the cay noe in two columns, one by the old road leading is pain. Bock at the head or not precase analy, sept up a conseant file, and prevented them taking the heights for upwards of helf an hour, but attaining these, they, with examon and three times the force, dislodged Dick from his ground, bot, notwithshading, se made a regular and stondy retreat through biandized, and formed well as a building posted at Buildingbrook warehutes. Their right, extending to Mr. Building's gate, their left to the warehouse, their front the morase opposite the ware house, their front the morase opposite the ware house, terminating as Blaudient brings, which Dick had laken up as his infantry crossed. Thus was our last restand farmen fill near. Against these our battailous kept up a ateady fire until they were credered to retreat, which was not until four pieces of cannon from the hill between De Black and Mr. Bo ling far kept them of between the restand in order slong the causeway by the river was not until four pieces of cannon from the hill between De Black and Mr. Bo ling far kept them of between the restand in order slong the causeway by the river was not until four pieces of cannon from the hill between De Black and Mr. Bo ling far kept them of between the cannon from the hill between by the river was not until four pieces of cannon from the hill between De Black and Mr. Bo ling far kept them of between the cannon from the hill between by the river was not until four pieces of cannon from the hill between to Piechonaus bridge, which they took up, but a work of their hand they were considered to be predicted to the warm of the man and decrease of cannon from the hill between to be predicted to the warm of ed are since dead. Our cannon was served well from his of his the enemy sextrems cautiousness prevented one gottug an arcount of their killed and wounded; the or mer, it is clear, was not less than 14. The latter were not down the river in their gunbeats. By the way, these gunboats are of infinite service to the enemy, are gory them up in force to the shallowest landour. They carry from fifty to sixty men. After our nitia had gained the hill they retreated towards described Courthouse. This little affir shows plainly the militia will fact, and proves plainly that if we had force to have occupied the heights, they would not with that force have entered the town. In consequence of this action I was obliged to shandon my some lessing all to the mercy of the enemy. The enedead. Our cannon was served well from would many, or examed to oppose the enemy. It is detected to raise 3000 men for the war by 10,000 deliars bount, and a negro at the end of the war. If this does not an war a draft is to take place.—R. H. Let, R. Charted, Dec. 15, 1750.

Dot the enemy know how very defenceless we are at present, a very small addition to their late force would be affiliated to enemy know how very defenceless we are at present, a very small addition to their late force would be affiliated to enemy know how very defenceless we are at present, a very small addition to their late force would be affiliated to enemy know how very defenceless we are at present, a very small addition to their late force would be affiliated to the state occasion; of these winds are called down on the late occasion; of those winds were called down on the late occasion; of these winds were ca

ous body of militis, and, I hope, effectually oppose them. day of trial. Before you receive this, it is probable the But should they immediately come up by water, we must enemy may have penetrated to Fredericksburg, and have

day of trial. Before you receive this, it is probable the enemy may have penetrated to Fredericksburg, and have destroyed all the tobageo in their route. I beg to hear if we are to receive any assistance from the eastern confederates or our allies.—Col Banister, 1781.

"The enemy, after a skurmish at Jamestown, on Friday last, passed over to Cobham, and thence sent off a party, under Tarleton, the third time, to our devoted place. (Petersburg.) I expect this visit will totally destroy the remains of our properly. Already they have plundered me of \$3 of my best negroes, including all my tradeemer; and, notwithstanding we have here a good army, the whole country must be laid waste, before it can pase James river. We are deficient in cavalry, much to the disgrace of our rulers. " If it were possible to sell the remains of my cetate, I would remove my family to some other country; for nothing can compensate for the sufficings and alarms they daily experience. Source othery remain settled a week at home, before they are obliged to abandon their dwelling and seek an asytun from the bounty of others.—

G. Ban ser, July 12 1781

"I have only time to vill ou I am much di-treesed on account of my family, who, I have some reason to fear.

"I have only time to will out I am much distressed on account of my family, who, I have some reason to fear, have fallen into the enemy's hands in the expersion, in which they are now engaged on the South of James river, trom Petraburg upwards.—St. Geo. Tucker, Richmond, July 1781.

"The state of public condi-

mond, July 1781
"The state of public credit cannot possibly be lower than at the present moment. How is government to save the Commonwealth from immediate ruin unless a

save the Commonwealth from immediate ruin unless a tax is enforced?"—1b.

"I have never had an opportunity of getting your depreciation account seatled, and indeed I am airsid to attempt it, as the money I may receive may be wholly useless to you, unless I could convert it into specie, a thing not very practicable in a place where nobody chooses to exchange for a thing of no value in the sees of any person whatever."—St. Goo. Tu-ker, S. pt. 21, 1731.

'he woorsthe present prevailing poverty appear nosty, and our commerce is so closely watched and a planet that I want to the second property of the second prope gloss y, and our commerce is so closely watched and annihilated, that I see much distress hanging over us this fall for the want of the most necessary article, salt. The small quantity on hand is hoarded up to watch for an exochitant price, and if the system is continued of block-ading our jorts, I am convinced our citizens must suffer. Should the French first propose once more visiting our coast—which I very much doubt—perhaps the Miciter might, under their Convoy, induce the French merchants to load out large quantities of the alum salt.—Onst your eye on the observe that if a deposit of salt could be made at Providence, how small the passage to Beaufort over which we may carry 21 feet of water.

water.

"But I verily believe our being in some measure pre-cared has caused the enemy to move off, which they did not Wednesday, leaving behind several hundred halflast Wednesday, leaving behind several hundred hairstarved use ose. During their stay they schiered inumerable petty larcenies, desolating the country, and
burning houses, which lest actions were always marked
by personal animoeity, and revenge of long standing.—
But as soon as the militis, amounting to about 4,000,
pretty well armed, collected, they were circumscribed to
Pertamouth and its vicinity, in fortified posts. I think
tha people are well enough disposed, and able to defend
the country, especially if some of the principal gantiemen of every county would invite, by their example, the
lower order of men to a sincere and firm resolution of
defecting their county."

"General Greene has "General Greene has now his whole force collected, amounting to 1300 or 1400 regulars, and 200 cavalry. Cornwall's it, it scalad, about 3000 streng. Some of our principal partisans are raising the well-sift cred inhabitants in his rear. Expresses sent over the mountairs, to our faithful friends, Campbell, Shelby, &c. who are shortly expected with a number of rifemen. I am of opinion, if we were joined by those men, we should give his lordship battle, and commit the isene to the point of the bayonet; our men now are fond of appealing to that decision. A slay-ain four yers has lately taken off a British picket of 5%, with 14 militia, near Charlesten, and Colonel Marion is within 20 miles of Charlesten, and Colonel Marion is within 20 miles of Charlesten, with 500 men." cu, and Colonel Mariou is within 20 miles of Charles on, with 500 men."

"The people are entirely unanimous, and spirited or

but I think the rest of the continent hav this occasion; but I think the rescon the constituent of the control of the state of the control of the state, which, by keeping the militia always in arms, effectually prevents us from the control of the state, which, by keeping the militia always in arms, effectually prevents us from recruiting of regular forces

A. Woman's Opinion about the Surrender of

A high-spirited and sensible Georgia woman gives ut-terance to sentiments, is a late number of the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, that are shaud by the Brave and true of her sex everywhere-and as a part of what she mys rafers to the defence of cities, we make an ex treet applicable to the present condition of Richmond After speaking of the mavailing power of forts agains modern projectiles of war, and the disadvantage to our man of being cooped within their close walls, the easys

men of being cooped within their close wells, the eays men of being cooped within their close wells, the eays But when cities surreader, the case is different; for these, there is no excess; these admit of defence; there is no excess; these admit of defence; there is no excess; these admit of defence; there is no excess of the cooped and to kind fight, or else no possession; here there should be desperate resistance; our Generals, at least, should make every ellert, should dare every thing which man can do, in their behalf. But, following this lier of disasters, comes the least and greates of all.

New Orleans heaps disgrace upon disgrace. With for Juckson, garrisoned by men who battled nobly in its defence, still in our possession (sithough that too has since surreadered.) New Orleans is evacuated by troops placed there for its protection, and the Mayor of our great Southern city writes a letter to the enemy, who demands the surrected of the city—tells him that Gen. Levell has withdrawn his troops out of regard to the lives of the women and children; adds, "the prople of I we Orleans are a sensitive people;" and prays him to "gare their mes pinilities!" Countrymen and women, what shall we der Worce shall we ge? Haw shall we der Worce shall we ge? Haw shall we had ourselve! I feel as if I could call upon the what shall we dot who co said we got the would upon the mountains to cover me; as if I would hide my head in the dust and cover myself with sackeloth dud ashes. We shall be ashawed to look a Yanko in the face; we shall be the, I and scorn of the whole world. What are our Generals placed in comnote world. What are our Generals passed in com-sand for? To surrender our cities at the appearance of the cn. my, "tut of regard to the women and chill cos," or to defend them with their lives. Why have

we been killed. Capt. House continued to retreat dres, or to detend the sum to Taylor's mall, where he joined our heroes—for heroes we have—poured out their life-in Bock at the head of 200 picked milled, who blood to gain such glorious victories as those at Manas-up a constant file, and prevented them taking the gai and Shiloh, if such acts as that of Gen. Lovell at the best and hour but attaining these.

nor a child-for as the women, so are the children-who would not scorn Gen. Lovell for his tender care fo who would not seem Gen. Lavell for his tender care for their "succeptibilities." Better die—yes, die—and far, far rather would we die, pierced with Yankee builete, than live to be subjected to Yankee outrages. Yes, die Oo, friends! Men and women of the South! remember, if we are not successful in this war, a fate worse than death is before us. Remember, death to the brave is nothing, disgrace is everything. Poland was conquered, her name blotted out by her ruthless conquerors from among the nations of the earth, but. Poland was never subdued—she was never disgraced—and above tell lives in the heart of every never disgraced-and she yet lives in the heart of every freeman. Friends, we will conquer, if but true to ourselves; and we must conquer; we must be true we must be self-eacrificing; we must not count our live we must be self-eactificing; we must not count our lives dear to us; our women must set the chample, and teach their husbands and some that a dead hero is dearer than a living coward. Our men must swear rather to die at their posts than yield, them up. Our generals must be taught that Southern women and children are made of storner staff than General Lovell attributed to those of New Orleans, and would rather periab in the fines of their burning homes than live the vassals of the hated Yantee. "Conquer or Die," must be our war cry. Thus, and thus only, shall we wipe out the disgrace which the and thus only, shall we wipe out the disgrace which the surrender of Nashville and New Orleans has brought upon us. Thus, and thus only, shall we conquer. Thus,

and thus only, shall we ever be free. The Fight near Barhamsville. We have been favored by a gentleman who was in the engagement some time since at the above point, with the following particulars of the "handsome af-

fair" O. Wednesday, the 7th inst., the Texas Brigsde un-der command of Geu'l Jno. B. Hord, occupied a point to the north of the Telegraph road, about two miles this side of Barbamsville, whither they had come on a forced march of twenty-five miles the day before from Williamsburg to meet a force of Yankecowho were endeavoring to impede the march of our army by an ad

heavily timbered bottom by a bye-road, and on their march were fired into, and Captain Denny, of the Commissary Department, and a soldier killed. While the main column, with the 4th Texas in front, and General Hord and staff at its head, were marching along the road, the General and staff at its head, were marching along the road. He General and staff were fired upon by a party of Yankees, lying in ambush, who were concealed in a thicket within 150 yards of the road. Nohody was hur. The General, waving his hat, the brigade immediately closed up, and the 4th Texas was formed into line of battle. Riley's Battery, supported by the 18th Georgia Regiment, was then left on the hill, and the 4th and 1st Texas Regiments pursued the march. Company B, of the 4th Texas, were sent into the weods as skirmishers, and, directly after them, Company H, of the same regiment. After gaining the woods, which had to be done by marching through an old field, the skirmishers found the enemy and engaged them in the woods, driving them back steadily. They came upon any quantity of knapeacks, haversacks, 2c., scauered through the woods, but nothing indicating where the main force of the enemy lay. In the meanwhile, the 1st Texas, which were to the right of our-kr mishen, came upon them in large force, and being fired upon, were immediately ordered to charge. They did charge them gallantly, and in a few volleys of muskerry, sent them scattering through the woods to their gunboats, in close previously. Promiscous firing was kept up for awhile, everywhere a blue jacket off-rod, which was but for a short time. After the engagement, we found on the field some 250 killed and wounded Yackee, together with 42 prisoners. Hampton's Levino, which was also on the field, but not engaged, (our informats thinks,) picked up some 82 more prisoners. Our wounded were all brought off the field by as, as were the enemy's wounded, and all came to Bishmond together.

The field by as, as were the enemy's wounded, and all came to Bishmond together.

note to his, as were the enemy wounted to Richmond together.

This fittle skirmish, which was not enough to give our Team crys an appetite for breakfast, has been magnified by McCleitan into a battle, and he has reported that we bed a force of 30,000 troops on the field while he had 20,000. The presours taken represent the 93h Pennsylvania, 31st and 34th New York, and 1st Onifornia as

sylvania, 31st and 34th New York, and 1st California as in the engagement, and say that there were fifteen regiments n sted in the woods near the scene of encounter, but who were, it seems, straid to come out.

Afterthe Yankees had find from the field, their gunboats shalled the woods, their shells going over the tops of the trees, and they turned loose a battery with grape bot, but none of their shots took effect. Our boys remained there repletishing their wardrobes and havereacks until 4 o'clock in the evening, when they retired, serry the sport was over. orry the sport was over.

## From the Atlanta Confederace MORGAN'S LATE MOVEMENTS.

Our readers will recollect that Captain (new Colone!)
John H. Morgan, recently performed some of his characteristic exploits at and near Pulask, Glies county, Toneessee. What he accomplished there was an incident—a chance accident that arose in his way, and was by no

means the object which he set out to accomplish.

When he remout on his expedition from Corinth, he had some 400 men along with him. They were not all had some 400 men along with him. They were not all fighting men, however, for all their baggage, provender, &c, west carried on pack mules instead of by wagous, and those in charge of the mules went along in that capacity only. When they came into Pulaski, it was a complete surprise. They came charging into town, and capturing the straggling Federals at every point. The son of General Mitchell—a Major in the Federal army—was at a botel there. He was a prisoner before he knew that any danger was nigh. A battailon of infantry was some few miles off on the road towards Huntsville.—They were sent for in haste to come to the relief of their brother Feds then in Morgan's clutches; but Morgan has a way of knowing things unlike that practiced by any brother Feds then in Morgan's clutches; but Morgan has a way of knowing things unlike that practiced by any one else, and soon knew of the approaching Yankees.—He divided his forces into three parties, dispatched them on either side of the road towards Huntswile, and one down the road to meet them. Soon they were met, and aimultaneously the men on either side came up, completely surrounding the Feds, which, when they perceived, they holsted a white flag and surrendered at once.—The whole batch of them had to be turned loose on parrole, as Morgan had started to go somewhere else that was made and had onlice a different object in view. The role, as Morgan had started to go somewhere eise than that point, and had quite a different object in tiew. The men were opposed to being paroled, but wanted to remain princers, so that they would not have to fight against us any more. After burning up cars and trains of Federal property, and doing such other little tricks as is usual for Morgan, he departed on his way.

He went out by Liwisburg and Fermington, in Marshall county, and from theose to Unionville on the Nashville and Chattanoora Enliread, which is perhaps some ten or twelve miles above Eleibeyrike, and a few

Nashrille and Obstrancega Bailroad, which is portage same ten or twelve inless above Elgibyville, and a few miles above Warusos. There he cut the telegraph wire, and having an operator and a battery along, he telegraphed to the Federal Commander at Nashville that Morgan and his robel cavalry were advancing on Shelbyville, and to and all the cavalry they had to that point. The object of this, was to draw the cavalry down this way, while he made coals, in the other direction to some rille, and to send all the cavelry they had to that point. The object of this, was to draw the cavelry down this way, while he made casely in the other direction to some point where he has an important work to perform. This would no doubt have been successful, but by some means—most likely from some of those whom he parolled at Pulsaki, the enemy at Naskville had some clue to his further designs, and were not led astray by this device, which proved very unfortunate afterwards.

After sending this in Essage, he hashed on by Versailles and Eaglesville, in Williamson county, leaving Murfreesboro some eight or ten miles to the right, and crossed the relificad at Smyrna, some eight miles above Murfreesboro, and from thence pushed on to Lebanon, to Wilson county, some 25 miles to the east of Nashville, arriving just at night.

In all inert travels they passed as Union men, belonging to the Lincoln cavairy, and focult no difficulty in doing so. At Unionville, one old gentleman—a good southerner by the by, said, "you need not tell that tale to me; I've seen you before, you're Morgan's men"—but no one believed him, till he was about leaving, and they saw that he had out the wires.

believed him, till he was about learing, and they saw that he had cut the wires.

At 4-been next morning he was attacked by a very large cavalry force—ance times that of his own. He ordered his men to dement in the screens of the village and post themselves behind a fetce and walt, with good aim drayn on the fee till he should give the word. He let them approach within fiteen steps, when he ordered his men to fee. It is told us, by a gentlemen, who was

sian. They turned and hed precipitatery.

Just then the keep eye of Morgan descried in the distance, on the top of a ridge, what he guissed was large reinforcements of the simple who could not certainly unlike out that it was; sent forward one of his men to recembelize who quickly returned with the information that overwhelming numbers of cavalry and infantry were approaching—the cavalry at his cavalry, and as the word was spoken they were almost upon them.—Morgan hand his men to save themselves as best they could. Those whose horses had not been killed, monuted and field. How many of these on been killed, monuted and field. How many of these on the caused is not known—though some cid, as they have since friend their chief. Yacro are come sury or seventy missing, a few of whom a property of them went off in a body, and except to Sparts, in White county, Tenn.

As Morgan and his men were retreating, they men they a party of Federals, who mistook them for their own men, and it quired where Morgan was, and why they resreated. They were at once called upon to surrounder, which they did, when they found themselves in Morgan's presence. Most of them, however, escaped, they are the morgan's presence. Most of them, however, escaped, they cannot be a present a severe the carriers.

Morgan's presence. Most of them, however, escaped, they could not be well kept in a retreat. Among them was Gen. Damont. This Morgan did not know (be had represented bimself as a colonel) till after he had es-

aped.

Morgan lost that fine dashing black mare of his, which s by no means a small loss. She fell with him in charging down a steep place and was disabled.

He soon collected a sufficient force at Sparta, and is ow on his way to --some place. Before long we shall bear of him again.

On Mccolay, 12 h of May, 1861, at Cholwater, by the Per. H. thing/ellow, 0t OSCAR WILEY, of Coalg courty, Va., to MOLLIE, lang. ter of Mijor P. H. Price, of Hanover county, Va.

OBITUARY.

Departed the life on the 24 h of March, at the residence of his farmer, in Phaywenia county, SAMURE H. PANNILL, son of War L. Panol, Eq. (in the 19th ear of the age. For severaly early the document of the county of the county

FOR THE WHIG.

NOTES AND NOTIONS-CALAMO CURRENTE. of conduct for citizens of an invaded State. laws and Rebels. Allegiance and Treason. Will a citizen of Virginia who, flagrante bello,

take the oath of allegiance to the so called United States or their Government, incur the penalties, of the Virginia statute against treason?

Treason is thus defined by the statute

"Treason shall consist only 1. In levying war against the State;

2. Or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and omfort: 8. Or establishing, without the authority of the Legis

ature, any government within its limits separate from the existing government; 4. Or holding or executing in such usurped govern

ent any office : 5. Or professing allegiance or fidelity to it; 6. Or resisting the execution of the laws under cold

of its authority. And such treason, if proved by the testimony of tw vitnesses to the same overt act, or by confession in court, shall be punished with death."-Code of Virginio,

Ch. 109. Now, in order to determine whether a citizen of Vir ginia, taking the oath in question, will be guilty of the offence as above described, and if so, to what extent, i s necessary that the relations which the States of the North hold or assume towards her-their power, preten sions, designs and conduct, should be well understood for the more these are derogatory to her dignity, or den gerous to her rights or safety, the more manifest the reason, and the greater the turpitude of such recusan citizen, native or adopted.

I propose to confine myself to the question as stated and to examine it in connection with the peculiar attitude our enemies assume towards us.

Their Commander-in Chief is the very kindest of cutthroats. While preparing to execute his bloody work, with what endearing epithets be addresses us: "In your hands, my dissatisfied FELLOW COUNTRYMEN

and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. [O, Loyola! yield to thy disciple.] The government will not assail you." [O, father of lies, smile on the son.] "WE ARE NOT ENEMIES, BUR FRIENDS [ We must not be emmies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break OUR BONDS OF AFFEC-TION." O. SPLIT-LOG! said I not "thou art the heat of Cuthroats." And when on the eve of assailing to with a host among the most numerous—decidedly the m barbarous and dastardly, ever assembled since the days of Xerxes—while actually having under arms a force of more than two hundred thousand men; after the invasion of our territory, the occupation of Harper's Ferry, the blood-stained capture of Alexandria, and the block ade of all the Southern ports; just before his edict de manding half a millen of men and five hundred milions of dollars to crush out rebellion :- one month and a day only, in advance of the march of the Grand Army from Washington, on its ever memorable expedition to Boll Ran and Manassas-his prime minister proclaimed that there was no war; no belligerents. Meanly appealing to a foreig. despot for sympathy, in a war against freedom, he tells him, "It is erroucous to suppose that any war exists in the United" ['meaning the Dir united ] States. Certainly there cannot be two belligerents" [Can there be one ?] "where there is no war." [ Letter of Seneard to Dayton, 17th June, 1861 ] The French Emperor is to understand that the resistance of the free and sovereign States of the South to the opprose and insults of their Northern confederates, is simply a "rebellion " "an armed redition ." "a mere carnal and phoneral insurrection;" which France has mistaken for a par f . . . " Yes, they the Northern, " United," are the rulers, the lawful sovereigns of the thirteen Southern "Seceded." The latter are subordinate and revolted ovinces of Yankeedom-as criminal almost as the Old Thirteen who, at the outery of Massachusetts in 1776 allied to her assistance, and with her, if not for her seded from their legitimate and acknowledged sove reign. Massachusetts now leads the way in an attempt o fasten upon us a despotism a thousand fold more odl, ous than that from which our fathers saved theirs. Under a hold and barefaced pratention of supremacy over their equals; with hypocritical professions of brotherly affection, and affected devotion to a Constitution which they have not left, even for themselves, a remaint

worth saving; a Constitution designed To form a MORE PERFECT UNION Establish restrem;
Crowide for the common develors;

Promote the GENERAL WELFARE, And SECURE THE BLESSINGS OF LIBERTY. She and her accomplices, with their myriads of

usts and outlaws, are rawaging our fields, burning our weilings, imprisoning, pillaging and murdering-not only brave soldiers armed in self-defence, but the unarmed and defenceless; -not men only-but womennot those they term enemies, but outrage and revolu with the name of PRIENDS AND BRETHREN-Judas like. secking to betray with a kirs.

And for what? For wear? For the imputed crime of following in the footsteps of their ancestors as well as our own-the crime of their Franklin, and Hancock, aim drawn on the fee till be should give the word. He let them approach within fitten steps, when he ordered his men to five. It is told us, by a gentlemen, who was in the action, that he never gaw as many usen "tumbled" at one fire in his life. Every gun brought down a Hessian. They turned and fied precipitately.

Just then the keen eye of Horgan descried in the disfroe-born citizens of sovereign and independent States we were subjects of an asknowledged sovereign, and not States of right as well as by compact the equale of their assaliants. No, our only orime-and they know it, and the world knows it-is rejecting any further political as. sociation with faithless allies who have violated their solemn pledges, and marred all the objects that association was designed to ac samplist.

And for WEAT OBJECT are all these manifestations of rotherly love lavished upon us? Is it really to befriend us that the living doggernant of Yankeedom, so far | Unfortunately they did not gain this position in time The surpasses his wooden prototype-bim of the Black Face and the Blood red Mouth-in crusking his own people who jay their necks beneath his car? Gh, yes-- make us happy under his benignant rule. Splitlog and his pious Jesuit woun. Laid us in these fetters

to restore and PERPETUATE that PERFECT UNION which has vielded so rich a harvest of blood and plunder.

How base in comparison with our Revolutionary Worthies, who, despite the titles of Rebel, Insurgent and Traitor, lavished upon them by North and his Royalists, History ranks with the noblest and purest votaries of virtue and freedem-how base are the Lincolns and Sewards of our day, and the Black Faction they marshal on to rapine and murder; and how transcendently criminal and infamous would it be in any citizen of the South to extend toleration or sympathy, much more to give aid and comfort to foes whose hyprocrisy, falsehood and ferceity will blast them forever in the eyes of all just and honorable men.

Must not all feel that nothing short of that extermination, their mottled myriads are sent to accomplish, can ever extinguish the aphorrence their wrongs have roused in the Southern bosom, or the hope that the strong lance of Justice may reach the guilty authors, and rid the world of monsters. A people so suddenly exhibiting marks of universal depravity, have never been pictured in the aunals of fiction; and it is almost to be hoped, for the honor of humanity, that the truths now passing before our eyes. may not in another generation be thought worthy of

Let no citizen of Virginia imagine that the pretension of supremacy by our late confederates, admitting it were true,-though none more demonstrably false and groundless ever emanated from the same corrupt source -would be any justification for such sympathy or adhe sion. Whether true or false,-whether the invasion of

Virginia be or be not war; or the invaders belligerents, or non-belligerents; whether Virginia had or had not a lawful right to secode from her abhorred connection with her oppressors—the consequences of such treachery are the same. For their bloody onslaughts under pre-

ence of authority, prove them as deadly foes, as though they were severed balliaments nestanding no such plea; and, Governments de facto, of necessity, assert and use all the means in their power of self-defence as fully s those de fure. In this respect, Virginia and her Southern Confederates, supposing they belong to Yan-keedom, stand exactly in the condition in which they aye, and their Northern allies -stood relatively to Great ain, when taking up the quarrel of Massachusetts. they seceded from their acknowledged sovereign; met his non-belligerent invaders; banished Tories; hanged Spies and Traitors; and tearing down their own ancestral flag which had

The battle and the breeze

erected in its stead the star-spangled emblem of fraterni. ty and union.

O sav. does that star-spangled banner yet wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave ?"

No-O shame to tell : It waves in the hands of the despot and slave,

Bedimmed with the blood of the free and the brave;dishonored by the dastards of Manassas; -and prostituted to serve the enemies of the sacred cause in which it was first unfurled.

TO THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

HANOVER, VA , May 18th Of the many veluable indigenous medicinal plants easi y procurable, there are some few of inestimable value in the treatment of diseases incident to camp life. Of ese, I would, with becoming diffidence, call your attention to a few, which have, at various times, held a high position in the estimation of the profession, but which, from reasons readily appreciable by those who have given them a fair trial, have gone into comparative disuse. I know of no one medicinal agent which can be used to such advantage by the army physician as the Tincture of Sanguinania. And yet, from carelessness a procuring the root, or from keeping it on long, it has reperally been esteemed as very unreliable and uncertain n its action. The Tipeture prepared properly, from the recent root, procured during the month of May, I con ider the most valuable medicine with which I am ac quainted. In bilious catarrhs, indigestion, torpor of the iver and with nitric acid, in diarrhous and as huar, it has no superior. As an emetic, in the beginning of bilious affections; as an alterative in camp fever, complicated with bronchitis, &c., I esteem it worthy of high consideration. In chronic jaundice, in comb nation with nitric soid, I have found it very efficient. Twe ty dreps of the Tincture constitutes a fuil alterative dose. Preit is much less efficient. The use of it among soldiers, during the past eight months, attests the validity of the

t is emetic, expectorant, alterative and sudorific. Laffa, Tournefoot or Bardoe, in combination with Col chicum, is a most valuable remedy in sheumatism, being the best substitute I know of for Iodide of Potasea.

above declarations. Let it be procured without delay.

Mandrake, as a purge in bilious affections, is a good abstitute for calomel. A decoction of Willow Bark, in latermittents, acts nearly as efficiently as quinine .-Among our indigenous plants, can be found good subst; tutes for ipecac, aloes, rhubarb, iodine, uva ursi, de-And soon the potato fy will furnish a substitute for the Sospish fiv.

I call your attention to these agents, because the time for collecting them is at hand.

OUR VICTORY IN GILES COUNTY.

PEARISBURG, May 13th, 1862.

To the Editor of the Whig: On the morning of the 9th inst., Gen. Heth marched part of his command eight miles out from Dublin where they rested, with the remainder of the command. until 10 o'clock that night, when the entire command on that road advanced to attack the enemy at this place, eleven miles distant from our camp, at day-light on the 10th. Owing to the badness of the roads, we did not make the distance so soon as we had hoped by an hour. Cur advanced guard came up with the enemy's picket, three miles from their camp, just before day. 190 soon as the picket firing commenced it was impossible to 'rd-strain the meb, they put off in a "double quick" until they got within a few hundred yards of where the enemy were drawn up behind a fence on the crest of a high bill, which overlooks this village, prepared to receive our

battle shock. | Se soon as our men were properly placed in line of battle they advanced upon the fee, receiving and return-ing the fire like veterane. Never did men fight better-They sharged rapidly and steadily up the bill, until they gained the crust, from which they poured their fire upot the backs of the enemy, who had now broken ranks and were retreating. Our men pressed forward rapidly after the enemy, who attempted to take shelter in the houses of the village, and make a stand. We presend upon them at every point, and they ran in confusion,

As we passed in pursuit through the village, the people, men, and women and children, brought out all the refreshments they had, but few of our men stopped to take even a piece of bread. The excitement from juy among the people was unrestrained. They clapped their hands and thanked God. One Roman matron in response to a question, if the roar of the artiflery did not frighten her, said "Oh I never heard such sweet musto in my life."

We pursued the enemy some ? miles, and until we had riven him from the narr any but the men with the nattle tever, or the nattle to. est upon him, would have pronounced impregnable. The narrows are in our hands, and at this point our exhausted troops are allowed to rest, and refresh them-

The plan of the attack was well conceived. Some companies had been sent forward the evening before one the mountains to anke seeir stand curing the buttle at a narrow pass, through which the enemy had to retreat .-Had they done so, we would have captured the enemy's force.

The commanding transral displayed upon the field that coolness and gallantry which he was known to possess He has the entire confidence and respect of men and of friendship these noxes or arrection, and only desire | officers. He knows how so to regard and administer to the physical comfort of his men, as to make them happy, and ready, in emergency, to undergo, for a time great lapor and hardenigh.
This is a bright day for the Western Virginia troops

They feel that their feelings are to be respected, and their reasonable wants cared for. The camp is full of happy faces and cheerful hearts.

THE CONVENTION OF THE PROTECTANT EPICOPA . CHURCH in the bio-cess o .rgitts, will assemble in St Paul's Church, in the sity, on Wedn saday morning, 2 ast inst Divine services to commence at 11 o'clock. mare—24

LAND FOR SALE.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL expose for sale as public auction, on Tucceday, the 15th day of Jay, if fir it at the next fair day the later, the tract of land on which Mr. inds n knoten lives, containing 2.36. error, higher in the county of Arbemarie about 3 mides not the fixty bept: this land is well goap elto the usual cropartic grown in the section, we watered and an abundance of timber. The immediate means and the research contracts the most section will be an abundance of the tract and other necessary, out brosses. Adolingly it is very fine many factor in milk, and saw milk. The greater portion of the timeer lie within a few horder gards of the milk. Are known with prevents in the wind of any of sale.

THESE MR ARTIS,

BY 53—c6w

Commissioner,

ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE VA., F. AND MARINE 198, 00.

REGULAS annual election of Seventeen Directors, for this institution with be beleast the O. mpany's office, No. 188 Main street, on should, the 191n first, at 19 o'clore, M.

man-id Marine Seventeen W. W. Willie, JR., Recly. ma8-id we. Willis, JR., Secy.

EF The above election is por poned to an adjourned meeting to be held, on Thursday, Tid liet, at 17 o', lock, et. ma30-id.

WM. Willis, Jr., Secy.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, May 16, 1962.

HEP Patriotic Circeas of Richmond and its neighborhood are carnestly and respectfully requested to come forward immediately to my office and tender the services of tunk servant's as they can spare for work in the defences of the city, to save an the dasagree-bid edity of indiscriminate impresement, i trust this not owill meet with such response as will do honor to be known parriotism of Virginians.

Maj. and Prevost Marshal,